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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875. NO. 11.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all its arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE GULF STORM.

Town of Indianola, Texas, almost Wholly Destroyed.

Over One Hundred Lives Lost and Nearly Every House Swept Away.

Matagorda, Sabine Pass, San Bernardino and Other Towns in Ruins.

The Loss of Life Incalculable at Present.

Great Suffering Among Survivors---Help Going from New Orleans and Galveston.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Superintendent Clowry, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, communicates to General Superintendet Anson Stager, as follows: "A Morgan steamship just arrived at Galveston reports the town of Indianola, Texas, almost entirely destroyed; light houses, wharfs and nearly every house swept away, and one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives lost. The steamer could find no place to land her cargo."

GALVESTON, September 21.—The steamship Harlan has just arrived. The purser states that the town of Indianola is almost entirely demolished. Light houses, wharves, business houses and dwellings are broken in pieces or swept away. There are only three houses remaining which are not damaged. The telegraph office is gone, the signal office damaged, telegraph lines down for miles, railroads washed away, and houses, fences and trees piled up in broken masses on the streets.

The reports of the loss of life are conflicting. All agree that there were one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives lost. The purser states that on account of the excitement it was impossible to obtain the correct number. The steamship returned with her cargo of goods, as there was no place where she could land.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Col. Clowry, Assistant General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, has received the following from Galveston: "Additional accounts of the Indianola disaster say the loss of life and suffering are terrible. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the beach. The citizens here are organizing for relief of the survivors, and will send them food and clothing. Over one hundred bodies have been found and buried up to the time the steamer left. Telegraph Manager Sanborn is reported safe, but the office and lines are gone for miles."

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—There has been no telegraphic communication with Indianola since the storm.

GALVESTON, September 21.—The Morgan ship Harlan came into port this forenoon, with her colors at half-mast. A large crowd gathered on the wharf to learn the fate of Indianola. The destruction there is almost complete. Only two business houses are left. These are: H. Zeligsen & Co.'s, H. Rung & Co.'s, D. Sullivan & Co.'s and Cassmer, Lillenve & D. H. Regan's. The people are suffering for food and clothing. The following note has been received:

INDIANOLA, September 20.

To Editors "News."—We are destitute. The town is gone. One quarter of the people are gone. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the bay. Nine-tenths of the houses are destroyed. Send us help, for God's sake.

[Signed] D. W. CRAIN,
District Attorney.

The following has been received by business firms from corre-pondents. On Wednesday, the 15th, the winds from the eastward, veering to north on Thursday morning, increased to a gale. The water was waist-deep. Every man, woman and child was seeking a place of safety. The wind blew fearfully. The situation was awful. Screams from women and children could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep in the streets. About 10 o'clock Friday morning the wind veered to the north west. The waves then became chopped. Houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind toward morning began to lull a little, the water getting lower until the wind veered to the north. There came hope until daylight began to break, and then did we behold the awful destruction around and thanked our God that we had been saved and that our perilous condition was as nothing compared with the sufferings of our neighbors and citizens along the bay. Broad daylight revealed a scene that was terrible to behold. The town could not be recognized as the Indianola of the day previous. Ruin, total ruin! Everywhere people were seen walking and jumping over one gulley and another. Neighbor met neighbor and told their troubles and tribulations of the previous night. Death and destruction are all around us. Houses are crushed to the ground and others swung round and leaning over. The wharfs fully lying down and the water disappearing from places in the streets, those that could sally out went to learn the news. Bodies of men, women and children were found in all directions. Police and guards were organized and the search was made for missing relatives and friends. How many have lost their lives in this fearful storm it is impossible to learn. Up to this time sixty or seventy bodies have been found and buried. Women were found, and men also, who had floated off on doors or anything they could get hold of miles away. Some were beneath their roofs, carried away a long distance. The escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvelous. The search for bodies still goes on and the number of human beings drowned will never be known, as there were a large number of strangers in town. We estimate the number of lives lost at one hundred and fifty. H. J. Huck lost everything but his house: W. Westhoff, all his lumber. H. Runge & Co., and D. Sullivan lost heavily. Mr. Pagel lost 2,500 sheep. J. Mitchell's stock of goods is lost. Dr. John H. Leake, Mr. A. C. Coffin, mother and family; nearly all of Mr. J. Morrison's household, twenty-one in number; Rev. M. Jope and family, twenty-one, perished. Eighteen bodies were found yesterday and the search will be continued until all the dead are deposited in their last resting place. You can't imagine the extent of the disaster. Nothing short of its details will give a proper knowledge. Numbers of persons were out on rafts for hours, but in many cases were saved. Wm. Taylor, on trial for the Sutton murder, was let out of jail to prevent his being drowned, and made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept away; so is the Masonic lodge. The court house is safe. Out of fifty-five persons, Captain Sam Brown and two of the family were saved. They took refuge in the light house and were thereby saved. Brown is now the only surviving pilot at the pass. All of Captain Cecrous' family were lost at Decrous Point. Great destruction prevails. The Victoria people, hearing of it, nobly sent assistance at once.

Information from Corpus Christi reports that the town is safe. They escaped the gale. The town of Saluria is entirely washed away. Telegraph lines are prostrated for miles. The citizens of Galveston are organizing for the relief of the survivors at Indianola, and clothing will be sent to them.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The *Bulletin* extra has the following regarding Indianola: "The first of the storm, it seems, carried away the telegraph lines, and thus communication between Galveston and Indianola was cut off. Indianola is situated on Matagorda Bay, and there is no protection in front. It had about 1,000 inhabitants, and the loss, it seems, is fully one-fifth. Fears are entertained that Rockfort, Matagorda and Corpus Christi have suffered."

SABINE PASS SUBMERGED.

A *Picayune* extra has the following:

SABINE PASS, *via* ORANGE, }
September 21, 1875. }

This city is submerged and considerable damage has been done to wharves and buildings by the terrific storm through which we have just passed. Much loss of stock is reported, and crops in the surrounding country have been considerably injured. No loss of life, happily, has been so far reported. The little mail steamer Pelican State was wrecked in Sabine Lake, but the passengers and crew were saved. A pilot boat was damaged two miles back in the marsh and many small craft have been blown off and capsized. Captain Gibbs, of the schooner Truman, from New York to Indianola, with an assorted cargo, arrived to-day and reports his schooner ashore fifteen miles west of the Pass, and a total loss. The gale caught him off the Passes of the Mississippi and he lost his reckoning. The crew were in the rigging for twelve hours, but were all saved. No news has been received from Calcasiu, but the worst is feared, as much lighter gales have in the past swept that place with much loss of life.

THE DAMAGE AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, September 21.—Friday, between the hours of one and five, was the most trying period during the storm. From the eastern point of the island down to Twentieth street the water crossed from the gulf to the bay through the streets. The water was a foot to eighteen inches deep in yards through the central part of the city. Along the business streets the water was not as high as in 1867, the streets having been raised consequently but little damage was done to goods or buildings. From the eastern part of the island, along the gulf, houses were damaged, and about twenty or twenty-five blown down and destroyed. The street car stables, at the terminus of the line are destroyed. Allen Cottage, below Tremont street, is destroyed. In this vicinity a large number of houses are damaged, some are blown over and fences and trees washed away. Below on the island, for ten or twelve miles, scarcely a house remains. In the western part of the city the water was two or three feet in depth, but the damage to residences was trifling, as the sand bluff broke the force of the waves from the gulf. The street car tracks are badly damaged in that portion of the city around the gas works. The water did not reach the platforms nor damage goods. The damage to cotton presses is estimated at $20,000. Friday, about 10 A. M. the wind shifted to the southwest, blowing hard. Toward night it changed to the north and during the night blew the water off the island. Saturday morning the streets were dry in nearly every portion of the city. The loss of life, as near as can be ascertained, is five in the city and at the point. The damage to property in the city is estimated at $200,000, and is as near correct as can be made. The serious loss is damage to railroads and the bay bridges. The wharves are only slightly damaged.

SAN BERNARDINO DESTROYED—FIVE LIVES LOST.

GALVESTON, September 21.—The surgeon of the steamship Australian, ashore at San Bernardino, reports that every house at San Bernardino is washed away. All but five of the people reached the steamer and were saved. Near Red Fist Point the Government dredge boats were injured. Three ship channel dredge boats sunk at Morgan's Point. Two dredge boats are ashore. The steamer Lama was sunk. No lives were lost in Morgan's fleet. Not a house is left standing on Buffalo bayou. The water was ten feet above ordinary tide. The families and persons saved at Lynchburg are on board the steamers now running between Galveston and Houston. A large force are working on railroad bridges. Trains will be running in a week.

MATAGORDA AND OTHER TOWNS GONE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Later information from the West is to the effect that the town of Matagorda is swept away. Only two houses remain standing. The town of Cedar Lake is washed away and all the people lost. A meeting of citizens was held this evening and was largely attended. Many liberally subscribed aid for the Indianola and other sufferers. A steamer leaves here to-morrow with provisions and clothing.

Information received from East Bay states that the suffering among the people is terrible, and of twenty-eight human beings but five are known to be alive.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DISSATISFIED ABOUT NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Globe* of this evening regrets to learn that the disadvantages suffered by the British engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries, as compared with Frenchmen, have nowise abated the present season. The officers of a French cruiser, protecting French interests, have assumed a very high tone in asserting their rights thereabouts.

European Turkey.

SERVIA WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL FOR THE PRESENT.

KRAGUEVATZ, September 21.—The address adopted by the Skuptchina has been sent to the Belgrade, the capital, where it will be officially published. The full text is not yet known. There was only one draught submitted to the Skuptchina, and this was adopted. At the first setting of the Deputies voting against war and relying to the wisdom of Prince Milan and his Government the decision of the question, thirty-three were nominees of the Government. Forty-four declared in favor of war and thirty-eight against war. This, however, does not affect the result. The Government now has its hands free, and it may be considered certain that Servia, for the present at least, will maintain neutrality.

Central Asia.

THE KHOKAND REBELLION STAMPED OUT.

BERLIN, September 21.—Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the Russian General Kauffmann occupied Khokand on the 16th of the present month, without resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in a fortified camp outside. All Russian prisoners have been delivered over to General Kauffmann, and the Kahn has accepted all the conditions of peace.

Germany.

AN EDITOR SENT TO PRISON FOR FIVE MONTHS.

BERLIN, September 21.—The Municipal Court of Berlin has sentenced the editor of the *Germann*, an Ultramontane journal, to five months imprisonment for having published an article insulting to the Chancellor and inciting to disobedience of the laws.

Spain.

PROMINENT CARLISTS ENTERING FRANCE.

MADRID, September 21.—It is stated that the Carlist General Saballs, with his two sons and several Carlist leaders have entered France.

COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO THE NUNCIO'S CIRCULARS.

MADRID, September 21.—It is stated in well-informed circles, that the Government has determined to pursue an energetic course with regard to the circular of the Papal Nuncio, and will fully maintain the royal prerogative in the premises.

MADRID, September 21.—The *Gaceta* will to-morrow publish a ministerial circular to the prefects, urging conciliation on all liberal monarchists.

The date of elections for the Cortes is not yet fixed.

General Esteban is dead.

LONDON, September 22, 6 A. M.—A Madrid telegram states that the Papal Nuncio has asked for an inhibition of legal proceedings against bishops, in virtue of the provisions of the Concordat.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 21.—Steamships Ontario and Prussian, from Montreal, and City of Brussels, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 21, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £55,000, including £25,659 for the United States. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 13/16@1⅛ per cent. Consols 94 9-16 United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¼@106⅝; 10-40's 105; new 5's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 15⅝; preferred 30. Yallow 2s@5s 6d. Refined petroleum 9⅝d. LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 6 15-32d; Orleans 7 9-16d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. Flour—Extra State 25s. Wheat—Receipts for the past two days 47,000 quarters, including 28,000 quarters American. Corn—Mixed 26s 3d. Beef 80s. Lard steady at 60s 6d. Turpentine 23s. Refined Petroleum 12⅝@12¾d; spirits do 10½d.

ANTWERP, September 21.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

PARIS, September 21.—Rentes 65 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 21.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105⅝.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

INVITATION TO CARL SCHURZ TO SPEAK, AND HIS REPLY.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—The following is the call addressed to Hon. Carl Schurz, asking him to address the people on financial matters, and his reply:

CINCINNATI, September 20.

Hon. Carl Schurz:

The main question under discussion, in view of the approaching election in this State, is, Whether the country shall advance or recede one step from the specie payment. The popular decision will assuredly have a serious influence upon political organizations, business interests and public policy. We are mindful of your superb arguments in the Senate in behalf of a sound currency, and as merchants and business men, we invite you to come to Ohio and present in public speeches your views upon the cause at issue, which we esteem to be that of national honor and common honesty.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.

GENTLEMEN—I simply obey a call of duty in complying with your invitation. I shall be ready to address the citizens of Cincinnati on the evening of Monday, September 27. C. SCHURZ.

(Signed)
New York.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS NOMINATE NO STATE TICKET.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention, in caucus last night, determined that it would be inadvisable to nominate a State ticket. It was also determined that the principles enunciated by the Liberals in 1872 should be reaffirmed and their organization maintained.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Prince Adelbert, uncle of the King of Bavaria is dead.

John Vance, member of the British Parliament, is dead.

Admiral Wellesley and other British naval officers were entertained at a clambake at the grounds of the Squantum Club, just below Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon. Governor Lippitt, Senators Anthony and Burnside, the Mayors of Providence and Newport and other distinguished gentlemen were present.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on Flour, groceries and general merchandize, at Vance Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Death of Horatio Stone, the Sculptor.

The Specie Resumption Act---Secretary Bristow and President Grant will Recommend to Congress no Backward Steps.

The Steamer Octavia Lands her Contraband Cargo at Cuba.

United States Government not to be Blamed in the Matter.

Treasury Department Defends its Custom House Regulations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1875.

Death of Horatio Stone.

Horatio Stone, the eminent sculptor, died at Carrara, Italy, on the 11th inst., after a long illness, beginning with the Roman fever and resulting in dysentery in its worst form. Mr. Stone was working on a model for a statue of General Baker, of California, who was killed at Ball's Bluff, and which had been ordered by Congress. Other works of his already adorn the capitol. He was a brother of Dr. Stone, who attended President Lincoln the night of the assassination.

The Smuggling Regulations.

Treasury officials here are pained to see the effort made to belittle the order made for the examination of the baggage of passengers returning from foreign countries. They claim that if the detention and annoyance do not yield revenue, a knowledge of the regulations deters persons from attempting to carry on petty smuggling, and in that way the regular importers are protected against irregular importations.

Secretary Bristow's Annual Report.

Secretary Bristow will in a few days commence the preparation of his annual report to Congress. He will take the ground in favor of the carrying out to the letter the Specie Resumption act of the last Congress, and so will the President in his annual message.

The Cuban Expedition.

News of the success of the last Cuban expedition was received here to-day. The steamer Octavia was, for days during August, the object of suspicion in New York, and just after the vessel cleared the Spanish Minister filed such information as to lead to the belief that the vessel intended carrying to Cuba munitions of war and other aid to the insurgents. The revenue cutter Mosswood cruised about New York bay, harbor and inlets to discover the suspected vessel, but she had got beyond our jurisdiction. Orders were then issued to detain the Octavia if she again entered a port of the United States. No complication is likely to ensue, however, and the Spanish Minister, on account of the mission of the Octavia. The Spanish Consul was too slow for the managers of the expedition, and the action of our Government authorities, it is declared, was unusually vigilant and prompt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1875.

STOLEN COURT PAPERS RECOVERED—EX-ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER ARRESTED AS THE THIEF.

Charles G. Fisher, late Assistant United States Attorney, was arrested late last night on a charge of stealing the appeal bonds and papers in forty District cases, which had been appealed from the Police Court to the Criminal Court. He waived examination this morning, and was held to answer before the Grand Jury, now in session. The police have recovered not only the papers alleged to have been stolen, but an additional number of equal importance. Fisher had placed them in possession of another party, from whom they were obtained. The object was to realize money on them. The Revised Statutes provide as the punishment for such offenses a fine of $2,000 or hard labor for three years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The accused is the son of Judge Fisher, late United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. Fisher, in default of $4,000 bail, was committed to jail.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed William F. Green Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Tennessee; William Caffrey, of Nebraska, Receiver of Public Moneys in Wyoming Land district. He has also signed the commission of Alexander Walker, of Alabama, to be Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

POSTMASTER BURT'S BOND.

Postmaster Burt, of Boston, arrived this morning, and has been closeted with the Postmaster General all the forenoon. There is an impression that the matter will be compromised by his filing his bond. He has refused or neglected to do so heretofore, on the ground that the amount required, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was disproportionate to the salary allowed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1875.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN NEW JERSEY.

At East Brunswick, New Jersey, yesterday, James Garland, music dealer and teacher, shot his wife three times, and then, believing her dead, locked himself in his room and shot himself three times, opened an artery in his arm and, failing to die quickly enough, crushed his own skull with a heavy hammer. He was breathing when found, but died shortly after. His wife is seriously but not fatally wounded.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The Convention of Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents was resumed to-day, with President Chapman in the chair. The Executive Committee reported credentials from the following delegates, in addition to those received yesterday: Joshua Nye, of Maine; John A. Finch, of Indiana, and M. B. Howell, of Tennessee. The Chairman announced the appointment of the following committees: On Blanks for Annual Statements, Raw, Rhodes, Nye, Pillsbury, Weal and Welch; on Assets and Investments, Nye, Rhodes, Welch, Finch and Howell; on Rate of Mortality, Rate of Interest and Reinsurance Liability, Smith, Pillsbury, Forster, Finch and Howell; on Legislation, Smith, Rowe, Rhodes, Nye and Finch; on Miscellaneous Questions, Rhodes, Smith, Howell, Raw and Forster.

Commissioner Rhodes stated that there were several gentlemen present from the Dominion of Canada who represented insurance interests, and on motion it was resolved to extend to them the privileges of the floor during the session. Commissioner Smith, of Kentucky, made a partial report from the Committee on Legislation, but was interrupted in the middle of it by a resolution that its further reading be discontinued, as the Commissioners had already heard it, and on motion, the report was recommitted to the committee.

Commissioner Rowe then offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the present practice of fire and fire insurance companies, in loaning money on the stock of other life and fire insurance companies as collateral, is erroneous, and should be abandoned.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Rhodes, was also laid on the table:

Resolved, That the enactment of stringent building laws, for the protection of our cities and large towns is a matter of first importance, and that it is the duty of the heads of insurance departments to urge upon the legislators of their respective States the necessity for immediate action in this direction. The various committees were then instructed to meet this afternoon and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather and a slight rise in temperature rising, followed by falling barometer; and northerly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly.

The Mechanics' Bank of Montreal has suspended.

Bar e Ball—At Cincinnati, Philadelphias 13, Hartfords 8.

The Texas cattle disease has appeared in one herd in Cranston, Rhode Island.

The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Reinforcements to the number of 18,000 go to Cuba from Spain by the 15th of November.

The cattle disease has broken out in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the herds of D. B. Merrick are rapidly dying off.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION LAST SATURDAY.

Red Cloud, Sulky and Jealous, Absents Himself.

Opening Speech by Senator Allison—The Indians Want to Think Over the Matter for Seven Days.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 17.—The committee of six Indians appointed by the Commissioners on Wednesday to select a place for holding the council, after quarreling over the matter one day and a night, reported to the Commission yesterday that they could not agree, so the Commissioners went out yesterday and selected the ground themselves, about a mile nearer Spotted Tail Agency than the point previously selected by them, the distance from this agency being something over six miles. Quite a number of Missouri river Indians, tired out with the prolonged delay on the part of the Commission, started home yesterday, and others are reported to be moving out to-day. The council ground has been named "Crow Butte Council Ground, and this afternoon two large hospital tents, with flags stretched in front, will be erected on the ground for the use of the Commissioners. Preparatory to beginning the big talk to-morrow, the Indians are all to be notified to-day, and will erect a number of tepees for themselves on the council ground. Red Cloud will detail a lot of his soldiers to stand guard night and day over the council tent. A large party of military start out to Bad Lands, Dakota, to-day, for the purpose of collecting fossils, under charge of Major Stanton. Red Cloud came into the agency this morning just as these dispatches are closed, declaring that neither himself nor his people would attend the council unless it is held inside the stockade of this agency. The Commissioners held a brief conference among themselves and decided to go on as though nothing had occurred, with the preparations for the council and erect tents for the same on the ground already selected. Red Cloud is a surly, ill-natured Indian who has been one of the principal leaders among the Sioux in all their difficulties with the whites during the past twenty years. He is not as shrewd as Spotted Tail, of whom he is very jealous, as the latter has much more influence among the Indians than himself, and he thinks that holding the council at this agency will have the effect of convincing the Indians that the white men consider him the more influential chief of the two.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 21.—The Treaty Council near Red Cloud held its first session yesterday. After much wrangling among the Indians as to the locality where the council should be held, General Terry, on the part of the Commissioners at once declared that the Commissioners and the Indians were notified that this selection was final. General Bradly, Col. Stanton, Captain Mix and other officers arrived at Camp Robinson on Thursday, and Captain Mills' company of the Third Cavalry was immediately ordered from Camp Sheridan to Red Cloud, so that the force at Red Cloud now consists of three companies of cavalry and of infantry. Lieutenant Vroom, with Company L, Third Cavalry, was ordered to escort Colonel Watkins to Spotted Tail and thence on his expedition into the Northern Bad Lands.

FORT LARAMIE, WY., September 21.—The council which was expected to open yesterday, was postponed till to-morrow, but it is not likely much will be done until Tuesday, as the council tents have not yet been erected. The Commissioners and Indian agents are anxious to get home, and efforts will be made to close up business by Saturday next. Good feeling on the subject of a treaty prevails among the Indians, and no difficulty whatever is anticipated.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 18.—The Commission went out to the council ground this morning, escorted by two companies of cavalry. They waited several hours for Red Cloud to come in, in order to open the council, but the latter refused to attend. At 1 P. M. the council opened with a speech by Senator Allison. There were present Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brules; Man-Afraid-His-Horses and his son of the same name; Red Dog, Chief of the Ogallallahs; Two Bear, Chief of the Yanktonites, and a number of under chiefs, who are hundred to all. Louis Richards was chosen interpreter for the Commission and also for the Ogallallahs, John Brucher for the Yanktonites, William Leigh for the Upper Brules and Alex. Sedpaney for the Lower Brules. The Senator addressed the Indians as follows:

"Our Great Father has requested us to come and see our country and meet you in grand council. The Sioux nation has agreed to meet us. We are now assembled together. We have been at peace with you for many years, and wish to so continue many years to come. Our Great Father told us to assure you of his friendship and the friendship of the Government toward you. At this meeting our intentions and purposes are friendly. It is because our Government wishes to be at peace, our people with you, that we are now here. Some years ago we made a treaty with you and have tried in good faith to carry out its provisions. We then promised you that if you would not leave your reservation nor trouble the white men, the white men, except officers of the Government, should not live or pass through any part of your reservation. [Cries of "White How," by the Indians. This promise this Government has tried to keep. Our people are very numerous and very fond of money. Some of them, against the wishes of the Government, last year and this year went into a part of your country known as the Black Hills and found gold. They made it known their discoveries and a great many of our people believe them and think there is gold there and in such quantities as will pay them to work for it. They say to our Government, that you do not take it out of the ground, and while it remains there it is of no value to you or to them. They wish to take it out of the ground and buy with it whatever is useful to them. They know they have no right to go there now, because the country is yours by treaty. They ask the Government to buy of you the right to go into the Hills and mine there. We now ask you if you are willing to give our people the right to mine there, as long as gold or other valuable metals are found, for a fair and just sum. If you are so willing, we will make a bargain with you for this right. When the gold or other valuable minerals are taken away, the country will again be yours to dispose of as you wish. [Incredulous laughter by the Indians.] If you will sell us this right, we suggest as the proper eastern boundary the point where the North and South Cheyenne come together, and thence we like for mining uses all the country lying between the two rivers, thus uniting as far as the nineteenth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. This will be about the line of the high limestone ridge in the western part of the Hills. We suggest these rivers as the north and south boundaries, because they are easily known to you and to us. The great object we have in making this agreement, is to secure lasting peace with you. It will be hard for the Government to keep the whites out of the Hills. To try to do so may give you and our Government great trouble, because the whites that may wish to go are very numerous. If you give us the right we ask, we will give you in return an equivalent, and in such a way as to do you good and improve your condition. We do not wish to take from you any part of property you have, without making a fair return for it. We are asked by our Great Father, and it is our wish, to consider the interests of both parties as far as we can. We know you are in need of our aid. You have received liberal sums from us in the last few years, and we fear these sums have not been of as much service to you as they ought. Whatever we agree to give you now, we will try to so arrange that it will be expended in such a way as to put you in the way of helping yourselves, rather than that you should rely on others. There is another country lying far in the West, of where you are now, toward the setting sun, over which you roam and hunt, which territory is yet unceded, and would place you in a condition by which you may in the future live, or try to live, like white men. It consists of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains. We do not know what value you place on this country. We would like to secure your interest, or a part of it [Laughter by the Indians,] and if you are willing to sell part of it, we would like so much of it as lies west of a line running in a northwesterly direction from the mouth of the Yellowstone, at the 170th meridian. It does not seem to be of very great use to you, and our people think they would like to have a part of it to dig and mine in. We want you to consider this well. Also first consider whether you wish to part with it, and if you do what you wish us to pay for it, and let us know. Then we can agree as to the price, we will buy it of you. We are now far away from our home and families; we have waited here two days for you to make up your minds, and we like for you to come to a decision as soon as you can, so that we may agree to here, cannot be binding on your or our people until we have reported it to our Great Father for his approval and the approval of Congress. When ratified by Congress and by our Great Father, it will be binding on all our people and all your people. My associates and myself are glad to find you in good spirits, and whatever we may do we hope we shall leave in a like spirit. We will now listen with patience to your words."

At the close of Mr. Allison's speech, Red Dog said: "There are a good many different tribes here, and it will take us about seven days to make up our minds on this. That is all we have got to say." [Cries of approval on behalf of the Indians.]

Blue Horse immediately rose and said the Indians would have a council among themselves in the evening. With this all the Indians started off, but Spotted Tail and Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses and his son, whereupon the Commissioners called them back and said they would expect to meet them all in council at ten o'clock to-morrow. With this the council broke up.

The members of the Commission say that if Red Cloud persists in staying away from the council they will make Young-Man-Afraid of His Horses chief in his stead. The Commissioners made the proposition to lease, for the reason that there is doubt whether there is sufficient gold in the Hills to justify the Government in paying for them a large sum. The Indians will ask several millions for the absolute cession of the Hills, claiming that the timber and agricultural lands are necessary for their future support. The Commission propose to pay an annual rental, or annuity, for the Hills, terminable after two years' notice by the Government, so that in case gold is not there in paying quantities, the arrangement could be terminated.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Libel Suit Results From the Late Panic—Harbor Commissioner Marks Gone to the Penitentiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.—New points of interest are about to be made in the journalistic war which has been going on here since the failure of the Bank of California. The *Alta* this morning printed an editorial charging the proprietors of the *Bulletin* and the *Call* with having pursued the course they have followed, during and since the late panic, with the object of affecting the stock market and creating a financial panic. As a consequence, the *Bulletin* and *Call* proprietors, through their attorney, John F. Swift, are now preparing and in a few days will file a complaint for libel against the *Alta*. It is thought that, owing to the intimate connection between the newspaper fight and the financial complications, some very interesting developments will be made.

Harbor Commissioner Marks, sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for frauds in office, was taken to San Quentin this afternoon.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Preparations for the St. Louis National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—The committee appointed some days ago to arrange for holding a National Railroad Convention here November 23, held a meeting last evening to devise a general plan of operation and arrange preliminaries. After some general discussion a resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the meeting to issue an address, setting forth the action and object of the people of St. Louis in calling a National Railroad Convention, and requesting the co-operation of the Governors of States and of the various commercial associations of the whole country, and asking them to send delegates. Committees were appointed to memorialize Congress for the reduction of the ratio of representation, transportation, &c. During the discussion of this matter, attention was called to the fact that some railroads abroad had attempted to create the impression that the citizens of St. Louis, inaugurating this movement, were influenced by purely local and sectional interests. This was emphatically denied, and it was distinctly stated that the desire was to make the movement national in character, and the co-operation of all the business centers in the Union was earnestly requested.

End of a Railroad War.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—The fight between the Louisville and Great Southern, the Louisville and Southwestern and the St. Louis and Louisville Western Railroads is ended. A consultation of Supe intendents at Nashville, to-day, resulted in an amicable adjustment of the difficulties. Passenger rates between Louisville and Nashville, which for the past two months have been as low as fifty cents, are raised to the old standard.

The Liberal League.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—During the last three days a meeting of delegates from the Liberal League in various parts of the country has been in session here, to make arrangements for a convention of Liberals to be held in this city July 4, 1876. Resolutions have been adopted affirming the principle of a separation of Church and State as the corner-stone of civil and religious liberty and the foundation of constitutional government.

Fine Groceries.

Among the merchants who have made preparations on a liberal scale for the fall trade may be classed Mr. James A. Reed, proprietor of the old Red Front, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny. The goods just received are of the choicest description, and comprise all articles in the line of fine family groceries. We shall not attempt, in this brief notice, to enumerate the choice edibles now offered to the public at this old established house. Among the specialties, however, we note imported jellies, pickles, salmon, etc., equal to anything of the kind ever offered in this city. A full lot of canned peaches, unsurpassed in quality, has also been received and will be sold at the very lowest prices. The Old Red Front is located within a few steps of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago depot, and strangers and others on the lines of these roads will find it the most convenient and best place at which they can make purchases in the line.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH PA.

THE GREAT

White River, Snow Flake and Lilly Mills

FLOURS!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Oat Meal, Cheese and Irish Soaps.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROLLER—A GOOD BAR Roller and Heater to run a 20-inch Train. Apply at once to MITCHELL, TRAUTER & CO., Covington, Ky.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER—Counting Room work, such as Opening, Posting and Closing of Books, Correspondence, Collections, adjustment of Partnership Books, &c. Call or address ALEX. HUKILL, Room No. 2 Germania Bank Building, Wood street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SPACES—IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS, two or three very pleasant and eligible spaces for desks and several attractive sample spaces. Also, a finely furnished room, suitable for an association meeting. Apply at the Chamber of Commerce to J. H. HILLMAN, Superintendent.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Grant street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Dry Cellar, Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to W. M. EVANS, Commercial office

FOR RENT—HOUSE—AN ENTIRELY New Brick Dwelling House, No. 254 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, now being finished and which will be ready for occupancy by about October 1st. It is in the Mansard French roof to front and back buildings, and provided with all modern conveniences—Bath Room, Wash Stands, Wash House, large Pantries, &c. Apply to C. C. MELLOR, 79 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Store Room, Show Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45 x 200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Reedview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, finished attic and good cellar, both in first rate order. Rent, $9 00 per month. Apply as above.

I would call the attention of the public to a large invoice of

CANNED GOODS,

NOW ARRIVING, AND WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

WHOLESALE PRICES.

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No. 69 Federal Street,

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

TEAS, Flour and Spices

A SPECIALTY.

Retail House

WITH

WHOLESALE PRICES.

I would call the attention of the public to a large invoice of

CANNED GOOD

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

OLD BILL ALLEN is still keeping up on the stump the reputation he has earned by a lifetime of unvarying imbecility.

THE "Veterans" of Philadelphia have reorganized as a campaign club. They did splendid work for HARTRANFT in 1872.

SHAM CARY is now discussing "constitutional" points. One of CARY's most prominent points is a constitutional inability to speak the truth.

MAINE papers contend that 10,000 Republicans staid away from the polls at the late election, and that the Democrats did not cast so large a vote as in 1872 and in 1868.

HON. WM. H. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming county, is announced to speak at a Republican meeting in Williamsport on the 23d. He is one of the men whom the enemy is constantly claiming.

THE condition of the leading branches of business at New York, according to the papers of that city, shows that trade is really assuming a healthy tone. The indications are that a general business revival is not far distant.

THE Massachusetts Democratic State Convention meets to-day. It will probably renominate Governor GASTON by acclamation, and try to catch Republican votes by putting some "independent voter" on for Lieutenant Governor. But the trick won't win.

"DOWN with the coupon-clippers and oppressors of the people," is one of the rallying cries of the leading Democratic paper in Ohio—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Yet it supports CARY for Lieutenant Governor, who semi-annually clips the coupons from $25,500 of United States bonds.

THE epizootic appears to have broken out anew in Buffalo, New York and other cities in the East; and as its development was almost simultaneous, we may reasonably look for its speedy spread throughout the country. It will do no harm, at least, to be prepared for it.

THE St. Louis *Republican* considers it strange that the New York Young Men's Christian Association should be advertised in the New York *Sun*. Not at all. If the Association is desirous of bringing itself to the knowledge of the depraved classes, it has adopted the best plan that could be chosen.

ONE of the first effects of a great bank failure in any city is almost invariably to start a run on the savings institutions by small depositors; yet while the savings banks of San Francisco have 56,377 depositors, and are the depositories of large amounts of money, only 715 persons demanded their money on the day the Bank of California failed. This is a remarkable and creditable fact.

IN REGARD to currency issued by municipal corporations, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided that "every national banking association, State bank, or banker, or banking association, that pays out said municipal currency, is liable;" but there is no tax on the issue of circulating notes by any municipal authority, but "banking associations that receive and pay out such notes will be required to pay a tax thereon. The tax is ten per cent.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: merchandise imports, $5,762,418; produce exports $3,563,349, and specie exports $843,500. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January amount to $245,895,713, against $295,437,515 for the corresponding period in 1874. The total produce exports foot up $176,723,155, against $208,356,021 for the same time last year, and the total exports of specie amount to $62,226,172, against $42,552,814 in 1874.

IT APPEARS that BIGELOW, the candidate for Secretary of State on the New York Democratic ticket, is not very highly appreciated by his neighbors and townspeople. He was twice nominated as a member of the Board of Education of Highland Falls, and was beaten on each occasion. An "old line Democrat," writing to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, calls him "a conceited, imperious snob," and predicts his defeat by a large majority.

SPEAKING of the Pope's peremptory demand that the secular power of Spain shall co-operate with the hierarchy to compel conformity to the Ultramontane creed, to suppress "heretical teachings" and liberal literature, the New York *Express* says: "The weakness of the Ultramontane demand is shown by the fact that Spain is the only country in which the Pope would make such a demand." Exactly. But the intolerant character of the Papacy is also shown by the same fact, and indicates what the Church would do the world over if it possessed the power.

THE Republicans of Allegheny city and Pittsburgh have taken hold of the work of organization with a hearty good will and a determination to succeed. It is always a good sign when the young men take up the the active work of a campaign. It is to them we must look for effectual effort; and the readiness with which they have entered upon the work of the present campaign is a sure token of a coming triumph. HARTRANFT clubs have been organized in both cities, and we are assured that they will make a splendid turn-out on Thursday night.

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times in Pennsylvania is the fact that, in the counties where the Republicans were last year divided by local quarrels, there is now no indication of distraction. Delaware county, which last year elected two Democrats to the Legislature through a Republican split, is this year united upon one ticket, and promises to give 1,880 majority for the State ticket. The same spirit rules in Lancaster, Crawford, Bradford and other counties that have been distracted heretofore, and there is not, now, a single county in the State in which harmony does not prevail in the Republican ranks.

IT now appears that since the GUIBORD suit was begun at Montreal, several members of the Canadian Institute have been buried in the cemetery with ecclesiastical honors, one of whom was a Freemason. This disposes of all objections to GUIBORD's burial because he was excommunicated, if at all, as a member of the Institute, although there seems to be no proof that he was ever excommunicated at all. It follows, therefore, that the Bishop has no ground, consecrated or otherwise, to stand upon, and that he is creating a scandal and encouraging rioting and murder in behalf of his own vanity, or the prejudices of the Catholic Church.

THE Ohio Democrats having been exposed thoroughly in their lying boasts of great changes in their favor in certain counties in that State, have now turned their attention this way, and boast that all the iron manufacturers in Pittsburgh are supporting the Democratic ticket.

We take great pleasure in assuring them that such is not the case. Our manufacturers and commercial men generally are opposed to any attempt at a contraction of the currency and to the policy of fixing a day for resumption. To this end they favor the repeal of that section of the finance bill of last winter which fixes a date for resumption, leaving resumption to come of itself, when we are ready for it. They regard this section as a standing menace to business, and as being such an element of doubt and uncertainty as unsettles public confidence and retards a return to commercial activity. But this does not make them Democrats, and the resolution adopted by our County Convention fully meets their views and desires. They prefer, for the present, at least, to retain their old party connections, and those of them who have been Republicans, heretofore, are Republicans still, and will, as we are advised, support the Republican ticket.

THE GREENBACK.

A Republican friend, out West, writes us that it is quite too common, with a certain class of people, in discussing the financial question, to belittle the Greenback and misrepresent it; and that, to inexperienced eyes, it might seem that the nation was prepared to go back on it. At the same time, the attempt of the Democracy to step in and assume a friendship and fraternal regard for the Greenback, is simply disgusting. The American people love the Greenback, and will listen seriously to no men who reviled it, when it was adopted, distrust of it; and they will not permit the to step in new and claim guardianship over it.

The Greenback is exclusively Republican in its parentage. No Democrat had any share in giving it life, or in developing its growth to maturity. PENDLETON denounced it as unconstitutional, and predicted ruin and disaster as sure to follow from its use; ALLEN hurled anathemas at it and invoked upon it the curses of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and BENTON; PERSHING could not for one moment tolerate the idea of paying the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania with it, and insisted in the Legislature that that interest should be paid in coin as the only genuine national currency; PIOLLET ridiculed it as rag money, worthless and unconstitutional; and FRANK HUGHES, the spokesman of Judge PERSHING at Erie, heaped upon it the thunders of his wrath, declaring to the assembled Democrats at Lebanon, in 1864, that it would become as valueless, eventually, as Continental or Confederate money, and that in a few years it would require a bushel of it to buy a bushel of potatoes. He has lived to beguile a Democratic convention with it; but then such an acquisition may be of less value than a bushel of potatoes, so that his prediction is still an open one and unfulfilled.

These men, who denied the legitimacy of the Greenback when it was born, who reviled it in the years of its origin and denounced it in the years of its growth, who proclaimed its worthlessness, and its illegality, and predicted a disgraceful termination to its career, are not the men to come in, now, and assert a devotion to it. If the Greenback was unconstitutional in 1834, as PERSHING contended, it is unconstitutional still; and if it was *not* unconstitutional then, as he now pretends to admit, he was guilty of slandering it, and cannot now be permitted to assume its guardianship. We accept their present confession that they were then lying about it; but men who for mere party purposes could lend themselves to deceiving the people about their national currency and to crippling the Government in its use of it, are not now worthy of trust in advocating it.

The Republican party, we repeat, made the Greenback, and is not ashamed of its paternity. It believes, still, in the authority of the National Government to issue it, and in the perfect safety of this kind of currency. It is for it, therefore, to stand up for its child, and not to abandon it to the embraces of the lewd defamers of its childhood. No mother, possessing the true instincts of maternity, would ever surrender her offspring to the hands of its enemies, or entrust its care to those who had impeached its legitimacy; and the Republican party of the country can never consent to see the Democracy adopt and take charge of the child whose birth it denounced with such violence. Judge PERSHING was consistent, as a Democrat, in refusing all legal recognition to it in 1864; and he is a hypocrite and an imposter in trying to occupy different ground, now. Then, he spoke his true sentiments; now he dissimulates and is guilty of false pretenses. Let no such man be trusted. The character of the Greenback is in the hands of its true friends, and they, alone, are competent to maintain and defend it.

THE Ohio correspondent of the New York *Times* alleges that the Maine election and Pennsylvania Democratic Convention have produced no effect in that State. He says:

"It comes to us here, in the newspapers and privately, that recent political events outside the State, such as the adoption of the inflation doctrine by the Pennsylvania Democracy, and the cutting down of the usual Republican majority in Maine, have produced a vast degree of confidence among Democrats and doubt among Republicans as to the prospects of the election here. From information gathered pretty widely over the State during the several days just past, I feel I can state confidently that any increase of hope on the part of Democrats, or lack of faith among Republicans in the last four weeks, is without any real basis of reason. Those events have had little influence in this State, and the Maine election and no one elements in connection with Ohio than had the election in California. The Republicans in the State are increasingly confident.

"With a full vote the Republicans can suffer very heavy losses and still win. The vote promises to be large and the tosses light. The Republicans everywhere have the largest, most spirited meetings. The Democrats are making a very vigorous canvass. So are the Republicans, who are better organized than ever before. Whenever a Democratic boast is heard in reply to any locality, agencies are immediately set to work to investigate anew the real condition of the place. Thus Lawrence county, claimed by the Democrats by 1,200 majority, is shown by a re-examination to be Republican by at least 1,000. The Democrats claim a large, silent Republican vote for inflation. But it is a fact demonstrated by long experience that it is only in dull and inactive campaigns that people conceal their political views. In an exciting canvass men declare themselves at least to their neighbors. The "silent vote" is the chief reliance of the Democrats. They have no canvasses which reveal it. They expect it on some general theory about men in debt not wanting to declare their condition openly, but anxious to express it at the polls. In some of the mining townships where the Democrats are boasting the greatest gains larger Hayes clubs have been enrolled than the largest Republican vote ever polled."

THE Baltimore *American* reminds the Democrats that it was HUGH MCCULLOCH, a Democrat, who first started the work of contraction in 1865. It says:

"In 1865 this same party concurred with Republicans in approving of contraction as the necessary road to resumption. It was in December, 1865, that Secretary McCulloch made his report urging such a contraction. On the 18th of that month the following resolution was offered in the House of Representatives:

"*Resolved*, That this House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit; and we hereby pledge co-operative action to this end as speedily as practicable."

"This resolution was adopted, without even a reference to a committee, by a vote of 144 to 6. Of those voting in its favor thirty-one were Democrats, while only one Democrat voted against it. On the passage of the bill to carry out the recommendation of the resolution, only one Democrat voted nay in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate the negative vote was cast entirely by Republicans, both the Pennsylvania Senators, Buckalew and Cowan, voting for it."

The policy of contraction thus inaugurated with the unanimous consent of both parties, was carried on for eleven months, and $44,000,000 of national currency retired; it was then stopped, by act of Congress, and the $44,000,000 thus retired has since been reissued; but the fact remains that an *attempt* at contraction was made in 1865, and that it received the indorsement of every Democrat in Congress.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT and MATTHEW BAIRD, Esq., who constitute the management of the Texas Pacific Construction Company, have issued a call asking for the presentation of the obligations of the company, containing their indorsement, for payment before maturity. This announcement will be read with sincere gratification by a wide circle in every section of the country, affording, as it does, substantial evidence of their relief from all pecuniary embarrassment. The obligations mature at various dates up to April 13, 1876.

Catholic interference with elections is deprecated by the New York *Herald*, whose utterances have sometimes been regarded as representative of a certain branch of the Catholic Church. Concerning a New Jersey Jesuit priest, who, in a recent sermon, denounced the Administration, and asked God to hasten its end, the *Herald* says: "Once draw this line in politics, once throw out the slightest intimation that it will be for the interest of the Order of Jesuits or of the Roman Church that General Grant shall be defeated, and we shall have such an uprising of the Protestant sentiment throughout the East and West as will compel his re-election."

Pershing and Piollet are both Free Traders.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Some of the Troubles of Innocent Country Democrats.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, September 20, 1875.

During the campaign of 1868 there was tacked on the front of the building of the Democratic organ, here, a large poster, on which glared out, in large letters, "Greenbacks for bonds and equal taxation of every species of property." that poster became the winding sheet of the Democratic party, the ghost of which again appeared at Erie recently.

Another large poster has been placed in front of the same office, on which "Greenbacks for Bonds" is inscribed; and so enthusiastic on this subject is the Democratic editor, that he has the same motto in chalk printed on his back oven. This has been the rallying cry of the Democrats here, and in this way they expect to win. This was the club with which the laboring classes were to brain the bloated bondholder. This was to bring bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked and labor to the unemployed. It was to pay the debts of the indebted, and, in short, make a general revolution in affairs, and make good times at once. All this was to become the policy of the Democratic party, and that horse was to carry that party into power. These folks were superlatively happy, but as "pain overtaketh woman in travail," so were these Democrats overtaken in their joy when the news came that the Democracy of Nebraska and New York had adopted hard money platforms and indorsed the financial policy of the Republican party. I never saw the wind so completely knocked out of a set of fellows as this has done.

One of the unsophisticated ones, in his innocence, went to one of the leaders and asked him, "what is the use of a Democratic party if we eternally adopt Republican platforms?" "Oh," says he, "we still have corruption to talk about." "Yes," says the innocent one, "that is well enough, but what about our candidate for State Treasurer taking a bribe, and our candidate for Governor a fee?" The leader suddenly remembered that he had business elsewhere.

It is plain that the Democratic party can unite on no policy, and that to elevate it to power will bring upon us only anarchy and confusion. Just think! a candidate for Governor who voted to disfranchise the soldier, and the tool of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a candidate for State Treasurer who would sell his vote for $500, and a different platform in every State! Who can trust them?

A. P. H.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The poetry of Democracy: An Iliad of woes and an Odyssey of wanderings.

"Blow the name." The Windward Islands have had a furious hurricane.

Of course the New York Democratic platform dodges the school question.

The New York *World* is soothing the Cincinnati *Enquirer* with a handspike.

The *Catholic Review* speaks of "husks of swine." What are they? Pig-skin jackets?

Granger Piollet may as well be thinking of his winter wheat and the hollowness of politics.

The *Post* is at a loss whether to coin-cide with the New York Democratic platform, or not.

New York is menaced with a novel strike; that of its milkmen. Water piece of folly!

The New York Democracy can't see any cents in the platform of their Pennsylvania brethren.

In some of the Western rivers the catfish have to stand on their heads to breathe, the water is so low.

All the New England pin factories are in full blast, notwithstanding the dull times. Pin money must be plenty.

Business before pleasure. They postponed a funeral in Nebraska the other day on account of a circus.

The best American book upon the French is Albert Rhodes' little volume "The French at Home."

The Catholic Consistory at Rome will meet to morrow to add twelve new bishops to its already enormous list.

You can now send your surplus potatoes to Cuba, and get twenty-two dollars in gold per bushel for them.

The fast time made by the new postal trains is accounted for by the fact that the wheels of the cars are not tired.

The call recently made by the French Government for designs for a postage stamp, drew out no less than 431.

At no time since the beginning of the panic, two years ago, has the general business outlook been more encouraging.

The census of Kansas, just completed, shows a loss of population in twenty-three counties in the State. Grasshoppers.

The sun has taken the stump for the Republican party, and is doing magnificent work. The corn-bins are filling to burst ing.

Autumn is melting into winter. At River Du Loup, in the province of Quebec, snow o the depth of twelve inches fell last Saturday.

Ninety-eight Georgians have lately been convicted for illicit distillation, and the Democratic vote of the State is short by that number.

One of the best places for a student of natural philosophy to get a practical idea of retarded motion is to ride on an Oak land street car.

Emerson, in a late poem, speaks of "brave men who work while others sleep," alluding, probably, to the attaches of daily morning journals.

Rev. Hammer is riveting the attention of a Georgia congregation. His discourses are full of striking illustrations and ironical hits, at sin.

The St. Joseph *Herald* tells of a Missouri editor who caught a string of fish the other day with an eight line stanza of poetry. Barbed with satire, probably.

Stale cold. While excavating for ore in Salisbury, Connecticut, last week, a layer of frost about two inches thick was found fourteen feet below the surface.

The country town of Binghamton, New York, boasts that it uses more water *per capita* than any other place in the country. And yet it has an inebriate asylum.

A novelty in the lecture line is announced at Boston in a course of sermons, beginning October 6, from some of the most eminent divines in the United States and Canada.

The customs examinations of travelers' hand bags at both ends of the line has been made a matter of complaint by the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway officials. Let 'em grumble.

Each of the lady orators engaged in stumping the State for the Prohibition ticket is to be presented with a washboard and a set of flat-irons at the close of the campaign.

Growth: It is little more than twenty years since the word Kansas began to be used in connection even with a Territorial organization, and now it has a population of 554,000.

Sorghum mills and evaporators are in full blast all over the West, turning out hundreds and thousands of gallons of molasses. The crop of cane grown this year is larger than any crop ever grown before.

The present supply of white pine in the country is estimated at three hundred and twenty billion feet. Taking the annual consumption at 8,500,000,000 feet, the supply will be exausted in about forty years.

A lot of peaches were shipped to Europe the other day, dipped in melted parafine. By this process the fruit is covered with a coating impervious to water, air or acids, and, it is claimed, will keep for several weeks.

Nineteen years ago last night the biggest frost fell that was ever known in the West at this season of the year. It killed the tobacco throughout the whole North Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and injured or destroyed nearly all other green vegetation.

At a recent Connecticut fair several bottles of native wines were set before the "wine-tasting committee" for premiums. There was great diversity of opinion, and a warm discussion followed by intense disgust when it was found that a wag had filled all the bottles from the same barrel.

ANOTHER far western railway project is looming up under the auspices, it is said of Senator Jones, of Nevada. He thinks that Southern California requires railway advantages, and that the State has not enough available harbors on the Pacific coast. He has accordingly found a harbor on the coast near the town of Los Angelos, which is said to be the best roadstead between San Francisco and San Diego. This harbor he has connected and improved by a railway of fourteen miles with the town, and his projected line is one of eight hundred miles in length, to connect Los Angelos and the new harbor with the Union Pacific Railway by running a northeasterly course through California and Nevada into Utah, where the junction will be made. The projected route crosses the Coast range of mountains by easy grades, and passes through an uncultivated and unpopulated region. There is a railway now being constructed from San Francisco to Lower California, which will cross this projected line. The country this route will open is said to be capable of rich agricultural cultivation and also to contain valuable minerals.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FATED TO BE FREE. By Jean Ingelow, author of "Off the Skelligs." Boston. For lishued by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is rarely that we can lavish so much praise upon a novel as this one. It is high-toned, sweet and pure, with an artistic finish, that is so prominent in Mrs. Craik's writings. The story is natural, with no attempt at art, but the reader is made to feel that there is a sense of reality. The characters and society in which they move are of the better sort and, as a writer has well said, the men are honest and loyal and self-sacrificing, the women tender, delicate and unselfish. There is not much plot about the story. Miss Ingelow tells the story of certain human lives, with all their struggles and forms of experience, in the most loving way. There is also a love story of tender interest. We quote the words of another: "A love story is seldom more tenderly told than that of John Mortimer and Emily Walker. Each of them had been marred before—marriages, those of esteem and liking—but when she was a widow of twenty-seven, and he a widower, ten years older, love, the real, genuine love, whose sun can hardly shine more than once on any life, came to them and shone on them like a new day." What may seem strange, the women who have written some of the best and tenderest love stories have never married. "The Story of Elizabeth" was told by Miss Thackaray. Jean Ingelow is unmarried, and since Miss Muloch became Mrs. Craik, some think she has given no love story to compare with "John Halifax, Gentleman." We are disposed to doubt this assertion.

THE ROMANCE OF NATURAL HISTORY. By Philip Henry Gosse, F. R. S., author of "Aquarium," "Rivers of the Bible," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Works of this class are apt to be rendered heavy reading, because they are burdened with such minute details, which are of little value, except to enthusiastic students of natures. In this little volume there is all the charm of romance, and yet no important element of natural history is overlooked. The book is a delightful study for old and young, and is as instructing as entertaining. The reader is taken to every part of the globe, and descriptions are given of the habits and haunts of all classes of animals. It is handsomely gotten up and nicely illustrated and sold at a low price.

THE MYSTERY; OR, PLATONIC LOVE. By G. S. Crosby. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a highly colored romance, rather of the rambling style of composition and occupying far more pages than are necessary. If this is the first novel of the author, criticisms as to style and matter should be charitable, although, in both respects, it is not without fault. No doubt, however, many will enjoy its reading, because the subject is popular, without approving or sympathizing with the notions of the author.

CHILDHOOD: The Text Book of the Age. For Parents, Pastors and Teachers and all lovers of Childhood. By Rev. W. H. Crafts ("Uncle Will, V. M."), author of "Through the Eye to the Heart," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a pretty large book upon little folk, some would think, and which some book critics broadly hint. It is, however, one of the ways of recognizing the influence and importance of childhood. We can very readily overlook its fulness and exaggerated tone, because of its very numerous and excellent features. It contains valuable suggestions, commonsense views, a great number of bright anecdotes and samples of the sallies and wit of childhood. The style is rather florid, and yet at no period of life is it more appropriate than in its application to childhood.

LITTLE CLASSICS. Lyrical Poems. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have again and again called attention to the excellent features of the "Little Classics," and still think that they are charming companions for travel and leisure reading. This is the second volume of the second series (Poetic) and contains such gems as follows: "Locksley Hall," by Tennyson; "My Lost Youth," by Longfellow; "Elegy written on a Church yard," by Gray; "The Bridge of Sighs," by Hood; "Messina," by Pope; "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee," by Scott; "Extreme Unction," by Lowell. These specimens will serve to give an idea of this fine collection of thirty-eight lyrics.

A DOUBLE WEDDING; or, How She was Won. By Mrs. C. A. Warfield, author of "The Household of Bouverie." Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story, like "The Household of Bouverie," is one of glowing fervor and borders upon the sensational. The plot is skilfully conducted, and from the first to the last chapter the reader's interest is held. His curiosity, says a writer, which is excited at the very commencement of the tale, though gratified, little by little, as the story progresses, is not completely satisfied until the curtin is about to drop at the close of the book. There is in it a blending of heart and intellect really wonderful, and its delineations of character are vivid, clear, powerful and exquisite. None but a woman could have written it; none but a woman of the highest order could give such sketches of character.

THE HOUSE ILLUSTRATED. A Tourist's Guide. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover, 50 cents.

This elegant publication was received rather late by us, to furnish information for summer tourists, yet many tourists prefer the fall months for travel. It is just the thing for all such, and those who may not have time to make a trip on the Hudson, will enjoy the beautiful pictures of the towns and cities and noted places. The text gives much valuable as well as entertaining reading.

RAILROAD SCENERY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Illustrated. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city. Price 25 cents.

Tourists will find this hand-book a delightful companion, and "stay-at-home" folk will enjoy the charming scenery and interesting text around the fireside. The numerous illustrations are of a superior type, and the descriptive part helps to increase its value.

PERSONAL.

A Western man named Snow forbids any one trusting his wife, California. California was probably of too sunny a temperament to endure a continuous Snow storm.

Rear Admiral Goldsborough, who was supposed to be recovering from his illness, is again dangerously sick, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The proposition to bury the bodies of ex-Presidents Jackson, Polk and Johnson in the Capitol grounds at Nashville, Tennessee, and to have the State erect over them a costly monument, has been frustrated at the outset by the discovery of a clause in the will of ex-President Polk ordering that his body, with that of his wife, shall remain in their graves on the Polk homestead.

Woman suffrage in Wyoming has recently been mentioned as a failure, because women have been dropped from jury duty. Lillie Devereux Blake writes to the New York *Sun* to say that they were dropped because of the technical point that the word "male" had never been stricken from the qualifications of jurors, and not because men had resented their intrusion in that capacity. She cites a reverened gentleman of Laramie, who testifies that female jurors had shut up every saloon and place of business in Laramie on Sunday, that they had reformed the city, and had given it a reign of quiet never since attained.

Upon General Sheridan's recent visit from Portland, Oregon, to Vancouver, when within about a mile of the place the springs of the two-horse vehicle in which himself and wife and brother and wife were riding, unused to bearing so much greatness, all gave way and the wagon bed sank down on the axles, and the General and party were forced to foot it to the ferry, while the driver returned to Portland for another vehicle. General Sheridan and party returned to Portland covered with mud and looking quite demoralized.

The United States Commissioner of Education has caused a thorough investigation to be made of the case of "Margaret, the mother of criminals," which was first noticed in the Eastern press a few months ago, and the result of his inquiry is startling. The woman Margaret was born in a wild part of Ulster county, New York, of poor and dissipated parents. She grew up ignorant and vicious, led a life of open shame and died some fifty years ago. Investigation shows that out of 834 lineal descendants of this wretched woman 709 have been criminals or paupers, or both. Of these 106 were of illegitimate birth, 164 prostitutes, 17 keepers of houses of ill-fame, 142 receiving out-door relief, 64 paupers in alms-houses, and 76 were criminals. The number of indictable offences committed by them is 115; the number of years' imprisonment they have suffered 115; the number of years' individual relief, 734. And of the whole 709, only 22 ever acquired any property, and of these 8 lost what they had gained. This is probably the most systematic and searching attempt ever made in this country to trace the genealogy of crime, and it brings into appalling conspicuousness the ever widening consequences of ignorance and vice.

A Health Yielding Stimulant.

It is suicidal for a man to drink ordinary liquor, when he feels weak, to enable him to perform work in hand. The fatigue which labor produces is increased ten fold by the debilitating reaction of the stimulants of commerce, so that the temporary invigoration is purchased at a fearful cost to health. A stimulant, in order to impart healthful energy, should be medicated. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so wonderfully efficacious as a restorative and preventive is that their alcoholic basis of pure Old Rye is mingled with vegetable tonics and alteratives which are the most potent known to medical botanists. Their immediate or stimulative effect is to rouse the dormant energies, and their subsequent operation is to permanently invigorate, through the medium of restored digestion and secretion, the various organs of the body.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt or Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.]

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 720 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular.

MWF&*

Imported Medicine Department.

We have recently perfected such arrangements with our Eastern correspondents as will enable us to furnish our customers with all the popu ar Foreign Medicines at present introduced into this country. We have just received a large supply of the great French remedy for Rheumatism and Gout,

LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and GOUT PILLS,

To which we respectfully call the attention of the afflicted public. This medicine has been sold from this store for a great many years and has given universal satisfaction, as many prominent citizens of this vicinity who were former sufferers of this distressing complaint will bear testimony. Sent by mail.

WM. C. BYERS, Druggist,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street (late St. Clair).

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DRY GOODS.

Cloaks, Suits AND COSTUMES.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,

Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantеens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

115 & 117 Federal St,

Allegheny City, Pa.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!

THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MURLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
80. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWER PRICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
ARNOLD HERTZ,
Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works,
Having been Dissolved by the death of ARNOLD HERTZ (General Partner), the business of that firm will be liquidated by
H. A. CLIFFORD, in Liquidation.
Pittsburgh, August 21, 1875.

The business of the PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS will be continued by H. A. CLIFFORD and EMIL SCHAAB, under the firm of
H. A. CLIFFORD & CO.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street.
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain Information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF WILLIAM A T SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1875.

NEW MEDIUM AND FINE
DRESS GOODS,
At Very Low Prices.
At 12½c, DESIRABLE DARK PLAIDS.
At 25c, NEW ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, TWILLS, &c., in all the New Fall Colors.
At 22c, VERY DESIRABLE DARK CORDED MOHAIRS.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Black Mohair Alpacas, at 25c and 37½c.
Extra Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, at 50c and 62½c.
Superb Quality Black Mohairs, at 75c.
Black All Wool Cashmeres, at 62½c and 75c.
Still Finer Black Cashmeres, at 87c, 85c and $1.
Finest Black Cashmeres, at very low prices.
New Black Dress Goods, of all kinds.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN
Cashmeres, Merinos,
Mohairs and Fine Goods.

THE NEW STYLES OF PLAIDS IN
Camels' Hair Cloths, Poplins, Twills, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks,
From $1 00 to $2 50 per yard.
NEW COLORED DRESS SILKS.

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins & Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.

O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 24 and 26 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
AND
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 21, 1875.

The quiet and ease noted in financial circles was apparently somewhat increased to-day. The demand for discounts was rather slack, and the majority of the banks had loanable funds in excess of the requirements of first-class borrowers. The monetary situation is apparently resting on a firm basis, which was proved to-day from the fact that troublesome reports of a character that two years ago would have caused considerable excitement, hardly occasioned a ripple. New York exchange is still abundant, but currency is also in better volume, and the transactions between the banks were generally at par, with a slight tendency against Eastern drafts. The premium in gold fell off slightly to-day in New York, a movement which the public will hope to see continued. As a result sterling exchange was less depressed, the quoted rates being 479½@483¾, for short and long bills. Money was easier in Wall street, the rate for call loans being 2@3 per cent. The buying and selling rates for gold and Government bonds in this city at the close of business to-day were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	116½	117
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	122¾	123¼
U. S. currency 6's	123	123¾
5-20's, 1864	119	119½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1867	120¼	120¾
5-20's, 1868	121¼	121¾
10-40's, registered	118¼	118¾
10-40's, coupons	117¾	118
New five per cents	118	118¾

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 21, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	117	117	116⅞	117	117
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123¾		123⅞		123¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾		119¾		119¾
5-20's, 1865,	119⅝		119⅝		119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾		119¾		119¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅜		120⅜		120⅜
5-20's, 1867	120⅝		120⅝		120¾
5-20's, 1868	121¼		121¼		121¼
10-40's, registered	118⅜		118¾		118⅜
10-40's, coupons	117⅞		118⅛		118⅛
Currency 6's	123⅞		123⅞		123⅞
New 5 per cents	118⅝		118⅝		118⅝
Western Union Tel.	76¼	77	76⅝	76	76⅝
Quicksilver			17	17⅛	
Pacific Mail	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	37⅛
Panama			118		118
Adams Express		101		101¼	
Wells-Fargo Express	78		78	78¼	
American Express	58		58¼		57
Canada Southern				47½	
Erie	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Michigan Central	88			88	
Michigan Southern	54⅜		54¼	54	53⅝
Illinois Central	97			96	
Cleveland & Pitts.	90¾			90¾	
Chicago & North'w'n	39¼	39⅜		39¼	39⅜
Do. preferred				54	
Rock Island		102⅜		102⅝	
St. Paul common	35⅝			35⅝	
Do. preferred	64			64	
Wabash common				16	
Fort Wayne		100		100	
Ohio & Mississippi	17			16¾	16⅞
Union Pacific		71⅞		71⅞	
Harlem		131½		131½	
Hannibal & St. Joe		24		24	
Iron Mountain				37	
C. C. & I. C.				27	
South Carolinas, Ap'l				27	
South Carolinas, (old)				104	
Missouri 6's				102¾	102

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50¾
Reading	50⅝	....	....
New Jersey Central	13¼	....	....
Oil Creek	....	....	19½
Lehigh Valley	....	61¾	....
Allegheny Valley	....	92	....
Central Transp'n Co.	47¾	....	....
Empire Transp'n Co.	34	....	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	75½	....	....

—Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York, furnish the following review of the New York money and stock market of yesterday:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Quotations from London this morning were lower for Erie which caused the stock to be quite heavy at the opening of our board. This produced an unsettled feeling in the market generally, but the decline in prices was unimportant. Erie continued weak as foreign quotations continually came lower and ms up to the close rallied but little.

The rest of the market early out loose from this dead weight and under the lead of Western Union gradually became strong and advancing.

The fact that the transfer books of the Western Union Telegraph Company close to-day, antecedent to the election for Directors, had much to do with this turn in the speculative disposition, and the stock remains quite scarce for delivery.

Lake Shore quickly followed Western Union on the upward movement and shares with it the attention of operators. There is nothing new concerning this stock, which in fact is true of the list generally.

Operators are still groping in the dark and take hold of one or another stock simply as a venture for the moment, without calculation as to a remote or even near future. Money is to a little better demand this afternoon, loaning at 3 to 4 per cent. on call. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following is the latest statement of total earnings of the roads named from January 1st to September 1st, given by the *Financial Chronicle*. We have already given some of the figures, but give the whole as the latest and most comprehensive figures on the subject:

Roads.	January 1 to latest date. 1875.	1874.
Atchison, Top. and Santa Fe.	$ 787,995	$ 834,128
Central Pacific	8,933,490	10,919,183
Cin. Lafayette and Chicago	230,326	230,326
Illinois Central	4,903,278	4,721,373
Indianap. Bloom. and West.	1,091,261	770,820
Indianapolis and St. Louis	927,317	854,574
International and Gt. Northern	717,228	732,596
Kansas Pacific	2,102,805	2,053,112
Keokuk and Des Moines	446,532	547,025
Mo. Kansas and Texas	1,724,548	1,893,541
Mobile and Ohio	1,206,317	885,436
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	717,455	859,824
St. Louis, Alton and T. H. (branches)	351,491	383,810
St. L., Iron Mt. and Southern	1,974,472	2,003,493
St. Louis and Southeast	717,376	591,102
St. Paul and Sioux City, &c.	466,926	416,776
Union Pacific	6,450,191	7,251,427

—Concerning the probability of the payment of the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, *Hassler's Finance al Report* says:

"A short time since, it was rumored that the coupons due on the first of November next, on the main bonds, would be paid; but it is now authoritatively stated that they will not be met. Some time since, I put this to Mr. Ward, the question, in regard to these bonds, Why fund the coupons?' The management of interest in November makes possible but one answer to our inquery. Bondholders may as well make up their minds now, as at any future time, that they will have to wait many years before any interest will be forthcoming."

—The New York *Herald* says: "A special dispatch to Mr. Kiernan's agency sets forth that 'Sir Edward Watkin's report will be published to-morrow and it opposes the raising of any more English capital to be applied to the resuscitation of Erie, and argues, as the short cut to a sound financial basis, that the bond and stockholders should unite in a common purpose to wipe out the existing burden of debt from the available and net profits; the bondholders to accept instead of cash interest payments, obligations realizable from future surplus profits. In other words, the proposition is to fund their coupons for the present. The report further recommends the maintenance of the Erie receivership, awarding high praise to President Jewett for his careful administration of that office. The opening of a London office is recommended, from which monthly statements of earnings and expenses are to be regularly issued. The accumulation and retention of two years' net earnings are regarded by the engineer, also by Sir Edward Watkin, as essential, it being agreed that the London committee designate a representative, whose concurrent signature with the President shall be necessary to the expenditure of all moneys from net earnings.

"For the benefit of Americans who are interested in Erie it will be scarcely necessary to analyze the foregoing suggestions. It furnishes no facts that are new, it explains nothing that is irregular, it suggests nothing that is a remedy, and represents only a rapid railway journey with lawyers, officials and malcontents. The story of Erie and its management is not to be written by even an English gentlemen, though he may have conscientiously spent two weeks in the companionship of its lawful friends."

—The San Francisco *Alta* of the 11th inst. says: The United States Treasury has, up to to-day, paid out altogether $175,000 gold in redemption of the National Trust gold notes, and the demand there has ceased, but there is an active and very mischievous run upon the interior gold note banks to redeem their notes. There are in the country six gold banks whose circulation is $1,200,000; all of those notes that can be collected in the city are by certain parties run upon the banks to create a demand coin. To procure that the banks must demand it from other parties. Such a perfectly useless hustle is thus kept up on paper which is convertible into coin, and the stringency of the market is enhanced. We mentioned that the Bank of British Columbia was charged with this running the gold banks, but we are pleased to understand that is not the case.

—The *Bankers Magazine* gives the note circulation of Great Britain and Ireland, August 7. That of the Bank of England was £28,464,780. Other banks in England, Scotland and Ireland, £17,118,997. Total, £45,580,783, or in dollars, say $222,993,915. The note circulation of the United States is about 764 millions, or more than three times that of the United Kingdom, whose trade is more than twice as great as ours, and who carries on the money exchange of the world. The amount of specie in the Bank of England was nearly the same as her note issue; in the other banks of the Kingdom £6,939,950. Total in all banks £45,120,876. Thus the specie in bank is little more than 7 per cent. of the note circulation.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, in reply to an inquiry from the Collector of the First district of Alabama, declared that the ten per cent. tax on State and bank note and shinplaster currencies is not applicable to the notes issued by the cities of Mobile and St. Louis. The decision was founded, however, for while it holds that the tax cannot be collected from the cities issuing such notes it can from all banks that receive and pay them out. Hence though these notes may freely circulate without tax and be legal receivable for local taxes, they are not bankable, and this applies to all banks, State, national or private.

—The banks organized last week were the Commercial National, of Toledo, Ohio, with $100,000 authorized capital, of which $50,000 is paid in, which is numbered 2,296; and the Georgetown (Mass.) National Bank, also with $100,000 authorized capital, of which $50,000 is paid in. Henry P. Chaplin is President of the latter bank, and George H. Carleton cashier. It is numbered 2,297.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $631,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $48,000. Clearings $46,000,000. Produce exports $4,620,000. Bankers' bills 479¾@483¾.

GOLD

Closed at 116⅞, after selling at 117¼ and 116¾. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, 1-16 and 1-8 daily flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds steady. State securities dull. The stock market opened with Ohio and Mississippi and Erie respectively ¾ and 1⅜ per cent. lower, and with Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific respectively ¼ and 1 per cent. higher, and the remainder of the list unchanged. At first there was a fractional decline in the general list, but before the first board the market became strong and prices advanced from ¼@1¼ per cent., the latter Union Pacific, Western Union advanced more than a dollar. Later there was a decline of from ½@1¼ per cent., the latter Lake Shore. Union Pacific was exceptionally firm. The market at the close was irregular but in the main steady at about afternoon prices. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 188,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 6,000 North western, 39,000 Erie, 89,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 2,700 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	35¾
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Do preferred	63½
Adams Express	101¼	Wabash	16¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex	57½	Fort Wayne	103½
United States Ex	44½	Terre Haute	6
New York Central	103⅜	Do preferred	18
Erie	17¼	Chicago & Alton	99
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	105
Lake Shore	88½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Cleveland & Pitts	89½	C. C. & I. C	27
Illinois Central	97⅜	Burlington & Q	112
Northwestern	39¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	24
Do preferred	54	Delaware & Lack	120⅝
N. J. Central	13½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	39½
Rock Island	102⅝	Union Pac. stock	71¾
		Central Pac. bds	102¼
		Union Pac. bds	101½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅜	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	118⅝
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	118⅛
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS,

Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, new	40
Tennessee, new	50¼	Virginia, old	40
Missouri 6's	102		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, September 21, 1875. }

There was a moderate movement in mercantile circles to-day, with an average volume of business. The grain trade is rather slack, owing to the unsettled character of the Western markets, and little business was done at proximally unchanged values. Flour is also quiet with a decline in prices. Produce is moderately active with lower quotations on grapes and a decline in sweet potatoes. There is a good trade in provisions with slightly advanced quotations on hams and lard. Groceries are active; we note an advance on lemons to $12 50 ₱ box. Petroleum was strong with an advance on both crude and refined. The general merchandise markets were active and steady.

The grocers of this city are signing a petition asking the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to request the sugar dealers of that city to allow the merchants of Pittsburgh a week or two in which to sell stock, so they can compete in the sale of Louisiana sugar with the dealers in New York and Philadelphia. The latter are allowed twelve per cent. while Pittsburgh dealers only get ten per cent.

The Baltimore *American* says: "Trade continues quiet, but although not exhibiting any activity, the feeling may still be said to be regarded as generally in a healthy condition. There are no features of special note in most lines of business there is at least a moderate degree of activity. Within the last few days the inquiry was quite active. The opening by dull and heavy, has become quite strong and buoyant, and with the exception of a few articles from Rio, which were regarded as very favorable the to holding interest, inasmuch as prices had been carried somewhat above the standing the lately depressed condition of the United States and European markets. The tone of the *Shipping List*, referring to the condition of the coffee market, says:

"It seems now to be understood that, while the estimates for the incoming crop of Brazil remain at 1,500,000 bags, the quantity of old crop remaining in the interior will fall considerably short of the million bags previously supposed to be available from that quarter. This is connected with the high rate of exchange last down here, the great confidence exhibited by operators at Rio Janeiro, where the position of the article is supposed to be better than it has been for years, and the fact that the Brazilian Government has at last determined to make a vigorous effort to collect the export duties. Should this determination of the article is supposed to be better under-stood than elsewhere, has strengthened the views held here, and which, along have shown great firmness, and while heretofore offering sparingly, can now hardly be said to be pressing for sale, but are still at a still further advance in price, sufficient at least to cover cost of importation, which present rates notoriously do not."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,950	Apples, bbls	180
Cheese, bxs	598	Corn, bus	400
Wheat, bus	5,800	Barley, bus	2,700
Oats, bus	5,562	Bacon, pcs	3,039
Bacon, tcs	31	Potatoes, bus	747
Hay, bales	382		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was rather slack today, as purchasers were generally inclined to await the outcome of the drop in prices at Chicago, and confined their operations strictly to the supplying of the pressing wants of their trade. Wheat was easy with a good supply. We quote old wheat at $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35, damaged 90@1 20. Corn was weak but nominally unchanged at former quotations. We quote shelled at 75@76c per bushel for prime yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@72c for low-mixed. Ear was lower at 77@78c for prime yellow on track; 75@76c for mixed. Oats were steady with a moderate demand at yesterday's prices. We quote White Oats at 47@48c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 45@46c; dark to light mixed 43@45c. Barley is rather quiet at $1 15 per bushel for prime to choice; $1 05@1 10 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is steady at 90@92c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is an increase in the receipts and the market is a little more active under the influence of decline in prices of about 25c per bbl, in view of the coming of new wheat flour into market. We quote the the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 family or XXXX, $6 75@7 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 timber do ₱ 75; red wheat flour ₱ 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour ₱ 50@7 00; fancy well known brands of family flour ₱ 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at ₱ 00; Minnesota ₱ 25; red winter wheat flour is active at ₱ 00@7 25; Graham flour ₱ 25@7 50; self rai-ing flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen; rackages; cornmeal 55c ₱ bushel; oatmeal ₱ 7 00 ₱ kegs cash; $5 75. Rye flour ₱ 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—We quote timothy on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00; upland prime $17 50@18 00. Sales from store were active $23 00@24 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $28 00@30 00. Loose hay was sold from the street in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $ 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 05@1 15 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 35@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 30@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote choice cutting apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime mediums.

BUTTER—The market is active and firm. We quote extra creamery butter packed with ice, at 35@36c per ₱. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 30@33c; fair to good 26@28c; common to fair 22@24c.

CHEESE—We quote at 13½@14c ₱ ₱ for prime New York factory; New York Goshen 12½@13½c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c. Eggs—The market is steady and unchanged market with quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUIT—We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Plums in fair demand at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ₱ box; country do $2 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. Grapes were easy at 40@50c ₱ ₱. Crab-apples $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is somewhat firmer at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—The store there is a quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 per barrel; 60@65c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $5 00@5 50 per barrel; Baltimores $3 50@4 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 10@3 20 per bushel; in round lots 2 90@3 00. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ ₱; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugared at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed, 15c; do uncanvassed, 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, per dozen $6 50; ham and sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 15c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 16c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 17c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 10 do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 6¾c; choice country rendered 6¼@6½c; medium do, 5¾@6c.

Groceries.

There was an active and satisfactory trade, with prices generally unchanged. Sugars and coffee are steady both here and at the seaboard. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	*Sugars.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	20c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	19c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	18c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	17c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	33c	Franklin, yellow	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Keokuk	9½c
Rio, in papers	23c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	22c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	35c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	34c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strictly ch'ce N. O.	72@75c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Prime	70c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Good	65c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55c@$1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	75c@$1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	$1 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	25@ 85	*Starch.*	₱ lb
Rices.		Pearl	9½c
Choice Carl'a	8¼c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Patna	7¼@7¾c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	5¼@7¼c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap ₱ bx	$4 25
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	17¼@18¼c	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do N. Y. City ₱ bx	5 25
Nutmegs	85 @90c	German mottled	7¼c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	6¼c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 5 kegs	6½c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7
Mould	11 c		

TOBACCO—There is steady and moderately active trade at easy prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—	₱ ₱.	Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	58@63c	*Leaf tobacco—*	
Black Tens	58@63c	Western leaf	
Louisville Navy	62@63c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@63c	Ohio seed wrap'r	18@25c
Virginia Cavendish	60@63c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Plantation navy	60@63c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	63@64c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Cavendish	57@65c	Havana wrap's	125@250
Rough & Ready	50@55c	Havana fillers	35@125
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	58@63c	Penn'a seed	$35@70
Cut and Dry	55@62c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	65@70c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Scotch	60@65c	Havana	60@150

FISH—There is a fair trade at firm prices. We quote:

No. 1 extra mess		No. 3	10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$24 00	White fish, h'f bbls	5 50
No. 1 mess	22 00	Lake herring, half	
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	bbls	4 50
No. 1	18 00	Labrador spitzbergen	
No. 2	15 00	ring, ₱ bbl	10 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. We note an advance of ¼ 50 per box on messina oranges, Raisins—layers, ₱ box, ₱ 75; London layers do, $4 25; Valentias 11@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 10@12c ₱ ₱. Currants—new 7¼c. Citron 35c. Prunes 12c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivrea 23c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c, Sicily filberts 13c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $4 50. Oranges—Messina, ₱ box $9 00. Cocanuts $6 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 40@1 50; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2 lb cans, per doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $1 75; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; rasberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pine-apples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ₱ gl, $1 25, quart do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,000 pickles, $9 00; half bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

Petroleum.

September 22—The market for petroleum continued active, with prices well maintained and a firm feeling still apparent in all branches, with an advance noted in both crude and refined.

CRUDE—The market opened at an advance of 2¼@2c over our last quotations with a firmer feeling indicated. During the morning the market was firm at the quotations, which were as follows: Conduit at wells $1 42½@1 45; Conduit do $1 42½@1 45; Union do $1 40@1 42½; immediate shipment $1 37½@1 40. The volume of business was moderately liberal, with sales reported of 67,000 barrels in the oil regions. During the early part of the afternoon a slight reaction took place, United selling down to $1 42½, and immediate shipment to $1 40½. Before the close of the market, however, the loss was fully recovered, and the latter quotations were at $1 42½@1 45 for Conduit and United certificates; $1 42½@1 45 for shipment. A dispatch in the evening from Bradford reported: "Sales of Conduit at $1 42½@1 45; United a little stronger; shipment unchanged. The feeling in the oil regions is very firm, and shows an upward tendency.

REFINED—The refined market was firmly sympathy with crude, and under the influence of favorable advices from the seaboard, and the advancing markets of the oil regions, a strong tendency was established with an advance of 5c both in bulk and packages. Philadelphia to quote standard white on cars at 10¾@10¾c. New York rules at 13¾@13¾c. Philadelphia is quoted at 13@13½c. Baltimore and Boston at 13c. The feeling at the close of the market was very strong with an upward tendency. A late dispatch from New York to-night says: "Sales of 450,000 gallons were at 10¾@10¾c for United, well certificates, was at 12½c. There were small sales before noon up to $1 43½@1 45. Early in the afternoon there was for a short time a weaker feeling in this delivery but no dealings below 1 42½, and toward the close feeling became strong and closed with the last named figure freely bid with no sellers below $1 45. The aggregate sales in United were smaller than any previous day during the past two weeks. In shipments and other descriptions of lines, the dealings were unusually large and did in full short of 50,000 bbls. The last bids for these lines were $1 40@1 42½. Sales were reported at $1 40@1 42½, pipeage paid. Conduit sold at $1 40@1 42½, and there was also some activity in United, and sales of 15,000 bbls were made at $1 45. Shipment was strong, and declared at $1 40@1 42½. The market regarded as generally in a healthy condition. There are no features of special note in most lines of business there is at least a moderate degree of activity. Within the last few days the inquiry was quite active. The opening by dull and heavy, has become quite strong and buoyant, and with the exception of a few articles from Rio, which were regarded as very favorable the to holding interest, inasmuch as prices had been carried somewhat above the standing the lately depressed condition of the United States and European markets. The tone of the *Shipping List*, referring to the condition of the coffee market, says:

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MILL FEED—We quote bran at $ 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 05@1 15 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 35@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 30@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote choice cutting apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime mediums.

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HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is somewhat firmer at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—The store there is a quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 per barrel; 60@65c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $5 00@5 50 per barrel; Baltimores $3 50@4 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 10@3 20 per bushel; in round lots 2 90@3 00. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ ₱; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugared at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed, 15c; do uncanvassed, 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, per dozen $6 50; ham and sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 15c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 16c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 17c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 10 do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 6¾c; choice country rendered 6¼@6½c; medium do,

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 21, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.177	49	91		Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.150	53	53	N.	Fresh.	Cl'udy
9 P. M.	30.106	45	60	W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.185 Highest thermom....56
Mean thermometer...48 Lowest thermom....37
Rainfall.....

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Business Opportunity.

In our For Sale columns there appears this morning an advertisement headed "A Safe and Profitable Business for sale" to which attention is invited. Persons possessed of a moderate capital desiring to embark in a pleasent paying business will find in this an unexampled opportunity. Applications should be made to Isaac M. Pennock, 114, Fourth avenue.

The Eastern Dailies.

Under the new and fast mail arrangements, newsdealers here can supply their customers with the New York and Philadelphia daily papers at six o'clock in the evening. Messrs. Gildenfenney & Co., of No. 69 Fifth avenue, have perfected their arrangements in this direction, and their customers can now find on their counters every evening all the leading Eastern papers of the day. The firm are energetic and enterprising, and will never be found in the rear in supplying their trade with everything required.

Friendship Driving Park.

The trot advertised to come off yesterday between Belle Brassfield and other 2:25 horses for a purse of $800 was postponed to another day. Those who attended, however, were entertained with a highly exciting trot by 2:33 horses for a purse of $600, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. The entries were: Mary Jane, W. A. Ogden, of Philadelphia; Patterson Girl, by Graham & Post, of Paterson, N. J., and Lady Patterson, by J. Evans, of Philadelphia. The race was closely contested, and was won in three straight heats by Mary Jane. Time, 2:39½, 2:38, 2:39½.

Grand Central Marching Club.

A meeting of colored voters of the city was held last evening at the Republican headquarters, for the purpose of reorganizing the Grand Central Hartranft Club. The attendance was quite large and great interest was manifested.

After some discussion as to the work in hand the following officers were elected:

President—Charles Jones.
Secretary—William Smith.
Treasurer—Henry Hardy.
Captain—John Hatfield.
Sergeant at Arms—Peter Slater.
Committee on Finance—Messrs. John Hatfield, S. T. Lindsay, John W. Fisher, Emanuel Harris and Albert Hawkins.

Adjourned to meet Friday evening at the same place.

Republican Executive Committee.

The Allegheny county Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon at headquarters, No. 88 Diamond street, Chairman Errett presiding.

Reports from the various standing committees were received showing that the work was progressing finely.

Report of the organization of Hartranft marching clubs in different parts of the county were also received.

The following persons were chosen members of the committee to fill vacancies.

Thirty-first ward Pittsburgh—Charles Ott.
Penn township—C. C. Collins.
First ward, Pittsburgh—W. V. Diehl.
Adjourned.

Death of an Allegheny Fireman.

Word has just been received of the death at Hawk's Nest, Fayette county, W. Va., of George Palmer, a former member of the Allegheny Fire Department. The deceased was for about three years the engineer of the Friendship Engine, and left the city about two weeks ago for the point named, where he was engaged as a saw mill engineer. He had only been at work about five days in his new position when, last Saturday, the engine was overturned and he received injuries which caused his death within an hour after the accident. The deceased leaves a wife and one child, the latter about four years of age, in Allegheny. The body will be brought on for interment.

Base Ball Notes.

The third game between the Xanthas and Iron Citys will be played at Union Park next Friday.

The fat and lean doctors of the South Side play this afternoon at the corner of Twenty-first and Carson streets. Dr. Arnholt will manage the "fat" and Dr. Wood the "leans."

The Iron Citys have challenged the Downers for the return game on Thursday next week. The Iron City club now wish it understood that they have won two games of the series with the East End club and do not see the necessity playing the fourth game.

The Braddocks did not stop at Kittanning yesterday, and therefore the game advertised to be played between that club and the Amateurs did not come off.

Casualties.

A young man named William Hare, aged about seventeen, while putting a belt on a pulley at the works of Evans, Dalzell & Co., about noon yesterday, had his left wrist caught between the belt and the wheel, causing the fracture of one of the bones. The injured man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Robert Smith, while working on the abutment of the new bridge near the Point, yesterday, fell and had sustained some severe injuries about the head and face. He was taken to the office of Dr. Kern, where his wounds were dressed.

Catharine Joyce, a resident of James street, was yesterday severely burned about the neck and arms by the overturning of a kettle of hot water. She was getting breakfast, and had placed the kettle on the table for a moment while she stooped to pick up a knife that had fallen, when her little son, seated on a high chair, overturned the vessel, pouring the scalding fluid over the back of her head. Her neck is burned frightfully.

Monday night a man named Wm. Lavelle was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital for treatment, as he sustained an ugly fracture of the jaw bone. Lavelle states that he was passing along the Liberty street side of the elevator, when he was knocked down by a blow on the chin. He supposes that his assailant intended to rob him.

Two young men named Watt Farrell and James Shallenberger fell out of a skiff, near Woods Run, yesterday, and but for James Fox, of Allegheny, they would have drowned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Miss Ada Gray played "Camille" for the second time, last night, before an audience of considerable size. The good impression created by the lady on her first appearance was more than sustained, even greatly strengthened, last evening. She is possessed of much more than ordinary ability, and, following up her natural advantages with hard study, will make for herself a bright name in the theatrical world. The supporting company did very well, all things considered. They have had but short time for study and few rehearsals, and on this account it is but just to overlook the few and trivial shortcomings.

This afternoon, at the matinee, "Camille" will be played for the last time. This evening "East Lynne" will be given. Miss Ada Gray sustaining the dual *role* of *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*. Seats can be secured during the day at the box-office of the Academy.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

The "Pomp" and circumstance of McCloskey's grim-visaged drama was set forth again at this house, last evening, to a very fair audience. Everybody seemed to enjoy the bravery and presence of mind of Mr. Harry Clifford's *Pomp*, while the various sensational effects worked to a charm. The play was well put on the stage, and very well acted throughout. A very good variety performance precedes it. Both will be repeated at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Colored Thief Grabs a Watch Chain But is Captured With the Booty in His Hand.

About ten o'clock last night a colored man approached another of his race at the corner of High street and Wylie avenue, and laid violent hands upon an elegant and valuable watch chain which the latter had in his vest. The gold watch attached to it was drawn from the man's pocket, but he caught it, and the ring breaking the thief found himself in possession of the chain only. This he made off with, traveling at a rapid gait down to Fifth avenue and thence to Ross street, from which thoroughfare he darted into an alley near the old Welsh church, where Officers M'Inerney and Maloney, who were in pursuit of the fugitive, found him, after a patient search, with the watch chain in his hand. He was escorted to the Central Station, where he was registered as Charles Ross. In his hand he held a large knife, the blade of which was concealed in his coat-sleeve. He had a Young Men's Home ticket in his pocket, and said he had been boarding there for several days. The name of the party who lost the chain was not given.

FENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Inauguration of President Strong—Interesting Addresses.

Yesterday afternoon a select audience assembled in the chapel of the Pennsylvania Female College, to witness the inauguration of the new President, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D.

After a duet, by Miss Kate Wheat and Prof. E. J. Butler, Rev. W. J. Reid read a portion of Scripture, and led the audience in prayer. Madame Marie Bishop then sang a cavatina, from Rossini, which was very favorably received.

ADDRESS OF PROF. JACOBUS.

Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, then delivered a very able and interesting address, of which the following is a brief and very imperfect synopsis:

He started out with the proposition that next to the churches the educational institutions of a community were the best exponents of its social culture. Christian people would have their churches, and educated people would have their schools, and thus the progress of a community could be plainly traced in the history of these institutions. "It is," said the speaker, "the glory of our industrial region and of this metropolis of labor that the church and the school have flourished here together, and not only in the city itself, but in the entire district of which it is the commercial and social center."

The speaker next alluding to the present as a time of Centennial reminiscences, referred to the establishment of Washington and Jefferson Colleges over a century ago, and spoke of the influences which had gone out from them—first as separate schools and finally as a happily united institution. In addition to these there was also the Western University, which from small beginnings had in these later times through the princely munificence of a large-hearted citizen, been established upon a solid foundation. Four theological seminaries, prominently representing the denominations to which they belonged, were centered here. All these were a standing refutation of the charge that a city eminent in material culture, could have no just appreciation of mental and moral culture. Provision, however, had been made not alone for the education of men. Twenty years ago a conference of Presbyterian ministers and elders was held on the subject of founding an institution for higher female education. The Presbyterians, however, held back, and the Methodists came forward, and the pleasant breeze of public interest that had been awakened, filled their sails and wafted them to the Pittsburgh Female College. It was the first fruits of public interest, and years afterward the Pennsylvania Female College became a fixed fact, and they had assembled to participate in the inauguration of its second Principal.

The speaker then turned to Dr. Strong, and in a graceful way, welcomed him to the Presidency of the College, in which he complimented the new President for the possession of very valuable experience, and very rare ability in "the great and graceful work of teaching the daughters of our people." After these words of welcome, the speaker proceeded to discuss the subject of higher female education. The elements which entered into it, he considered, were first, that it shall be a Christian education. The elevation of men might be claimed for civilization, but the elevation of woman was due to Christianity. The status of woman in the eastern countries of the world was the best illustration and proof of this assertion, and even in Papal Europe—under a perverted Christianity—the woman was commonly but the degraded slave of the man. It was the disgrace of modern female education that it too often sought to be fashionable at any sacrifice. A parent putting his daughter to a first-class city school had been asked what he would have her taught. He answered promptly "Dress and address." This after all was only an honest statement. Too many aimed to be graduates—not for eminent usefulness such as a well-trained heart and mind could achieve, but merely to shine in society. It was necessary for teachers to teach that the object of education was not to shine in the dance, in the promenade, or at a fashionable summer watering place, but to shine in the daily walk and work of life, graced with the virtues and principles of religion. This was all the more important now, when Popery and Infidelity were banded together to banish the Bible from the schools and bury it out of sight, as it was in the dark ages. "But," said the speaker, "we will all the more put it forward as the Book of books, and we will fight for it as our fathers fought for it, as the charter of our liberties and our life."

Education, further, should be *solid*—esthetics not only, but ethics as well. The female head should well understand and claim to full equality with the other sex. The fault and folly of female training was that it had emphasized too much the ornamental branches—decking her mind like her body with chief reference to adornment. There must be substantial knowledge. Elegant conversation was needful for a lady, but there must be something to talk about. Gossip and trash did not make fine conversation. The call was for the most substantial learning. It was not necessary to aim at the duties of the forum and the ballot box. Woman's court was held at the fireside and her ballot was cast at home. There was no educating force so powerful as that of a highly cultivated woman.

Another fault of female education had been its superficiality. The curriculum had been spread so as to cover everything, with a mastery of nothing. It was common to see a young Miss of sixteen with six or eight studies in hand. This led to irretrievable confusion. There was no solid foundation upon which to build. Real education requires cultivation of the thinking powers. There was no need of the woman transcending her sphere, or becoming a blue stocking. The danger was a thousand to one on the other side. Girls should have a rich fund of solid acquirements, such as come through training, and a culture of which is the result of a true, liberal and polite education, leaving its tracery on the whole person in grace of manner and delicacy of taste, refinement of feeling and grasp of mind, wealth of facts and ideas, breadth of learning and true polish of soul—making a power in the world, radiating first in the family circle, and commanding the queenly homage of all around.

The speaker next referred to the efforts made by the Roman Church to control the education of Protestant girls by offering their foreign teachers at a reduced price. He contended that every parent should set himself against this, as it valued the peace of his home. The Protestant colleges to combat this, should be so elevated that there would be no attraction to send Protestant girls to Catholic seminaries. Elaborating this idea, he said such an institution was the Pennsylvania Female College. The design was to make it fully equal to the age. With its new appliances, and with a President and faculty without peers, it commenced a new era of prosperity. Its success was assured. "And as the Roman Marcia counted it glory enough to have it inscribed upon her tomb that she was the wife of Cato—'Catalonia Morcia'—so a train of grateful Alumnae shall regard it honor enough to be mentioned as the daughters of the Pennsylvania Female College."

Prof. Butler then favored the audience with two fine piano solos.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Hon. Robert McKnight then introduced the President elect, Dr. Strong, in a few well chosen remarks, in which he referred to the marked success of the college under Dr. Riack. The Trustees were not only encouraged but elated with their success. On the resignation of Dr. Black, the choice of a successor became necessary; and after a good deal of search, Dr. Strong, of Wells College, New York, had been chosen, whom he now had the pleasure to introduce to their favorable recognition.

THE OATH.

Hon. James P. Sterrett, President of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, and a member of the Board of Trustees, then proceeded to administer the oath of office—to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and to perform with fidelity the duties pertaining to the office of President.

The President responded: "I do, sir; with the stipulation that I am to receive the aid and co-operation of the Trustees and Faculty."

Judge Sterrett—May God help you so to do.

James Laughlin, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, then handed over the key to President Strong in a very appropriate remarks. The key, he said, was an emblem of authority, and as such it was desirable to place it in trust worthy hands. The Board had the fullest confidence in the ability of Dr. Strong to guard well the precious storehouse committed to his care and keeping, and to render at last a good account of his stewardship.

DR. STRONG'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Dr. Strong opened his inaugural by referring to Webster's reply to the question: "What is the grandest thought you ever conceived?" The answer was: "My responsibility to God." This was the one all-pervading thought of the speaker's mind on the present occasion—his responsibility to God. He then passed to the consideration of man's destiny, which, because it was economic by Divine arrangement, was absolute and certain. Because of this linking with Deity, humanity possessed all the elements of growth, which are to be matured by divers processes until it reaches perfection. This led to the true definition of education, viz: the employment and application of all the means by which Providence is guiding the human race, and preparing it for its final destiny. The office of the instructor was, to interpret the experience of the past, and to foreshadow the progressive stages of the future.

The inquiry: "What is the general standard of our educational institutions?" was then discussed. Great progress was being made, but the essential want had not been fully met. He deprecated the sending abroad of our youth to foreign schools, which was too often the result of parental whims and false notions of education. He did not under-estimate the value of the leading colleges and universities of Europe, but contended for an American educational standard, as broad and elevated as ever crowned a foreign nation. We were approaching that standard, but there were unfortunately too many evidences that it had not been reached. The present demand was, for spiritual and religious education, in connection with intellectual training. The predominent idea of the present day, that the intellect alone is able to solve all problems, is a fatal error, tending to deaden all faith in spiritual instincts and susceptibilities, which are the basis of a living hope and faith in immortality. The materialistic philosophy of the present day was denounced as antagonistic to true education, and contrary to the word of God.

The speaker did not wish to be understood as deprecating the real conquests of science, which were as beneficial to the race as they were grand to contemplate. Through science man had more fully than ever before "subdued the earth;" surrounded himself with all the elegancies and luxuries of a refined existence; had virtually annihilated space; brought mankind into closer relationship and sympathy, ersadicated prejudices, and established a universal brotherhood. All this, and more, science has done, and is destined to do still more when a higher and purer education shall be imparted.

But there were things which science could not do. There was a time when the church invaded the domain of science, but now science has crossed its frontier and is invading the domain of religion. Instead of a religious papacy, we are in danger of being brought under a scientific papacy. As in the sixteenth century a protest was made against ecclesiastical despotism, so in this century man's spiritual interests demand that a protest be entered against a rapidly developing scientific despotism.

The education of man's spiritual nature was then discussed. It was wrapped up in the divine command, "Follow me."

The speaker then passed to consider more especially the collegiate institutions for the education of woman. Her mental capacity having been settled beyond dispute, she demanded an education as elevated in degree as that of her brother man. To meet this claim, we want an institution which shall be placed far above and beyond the struggles of competition. He did not want daughters to be simply polished, with thin a veneering, so as to fit them to become the centers of an attractive deception. By no means. He plead for the true, God-given woman's rights. Even Vassar did not meet the want of which he spoke. The grade of all was upon the same plane, and all entered into the ebbings and flowings of competition, with which came a lowering of the dignity which ought to characterize colleges for women. This "cadding for patronage" was the lowest of all measures, and no high-minded educator should be willing to descend from his high position to engage in it. In concluding he said: "We intend, we must and we will, with God's help, we will go on to perfection, and hence to realize this ultimatum of destiny, we must have a college for women which, by its advanced standard and individuality of scholarship, shall stand pre eminent, the sought after by all who long for a complete education, accompanied with a pure ethics and a healthful spirituality."

Turning then to the Board of Trustees, he said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: By your unanimous vote I have been invited to assume the Presidency of this college. You will bear me witness that in this act neither my friends nor myself had any let or hindrance. Relying on the grace of God I have accepted the position and solemnly have sworn to discharge its responsibilities—with this express stipulation: With the cordial and effective co-operation of the Board of Trustees.

Our relations sustain the nature of a contract which imposes obligations and responsibilities on both parties. In the published catalogue, the Board pledges itself to give expressed equivalents for money's paid. The President, as the executive of the Board, must see that these pledged equivalents are honestly, faithfully and fully given. The patrons have a right to demand the conscientious fulfillment of the pledges, whether they relate to education in its different branches—board, light, fuel, library advantages, philosophical advantages, and religious culture. A failure in any one of these particulars is a violation of contract. I must stand to-day, gentlemen, before the nation, in a solemn position, as parties in a contract to carry out our promises, and to place the Pennsylvania Female College in its superior elevated position of moral, intellectual and religious worth. The foundation of the college has breadth and depth and solidity sufficient to erect upon it the noble superstructure of the American College for Woman, which at present can have no competitor, and abroad nothing than can be its superior.

Now, gentlemen of the Board, will you, by your counsel, co-operation, patronage and liberality, help me to evoive this purpose. Then will you unite with me in encouragement to make this college, by its thoroughness of study, elevated scholarship, and liberality furnished appliances for intellectual work, pre-eminent in the country, with the best college for